STATE OF MICHIGAN IN THE SUPREME COURT

STAND UP FOR DEMOCRACY, Plaintiff-Appellee, Supreme Court No. 145387

Court of Appeals No. 310047

v

BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS, RUTH JOHNSON, in her Official Capacity as SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Defendants-Appellants,

and

CITIZENS FOR FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY, Intervening Defendant-Appellant.

The appeal involves a ruling that State governmental action is invalid.

DEFENDANTS BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS AND SECRETARY OF STATE'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF



Dated: July 18, 2012

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ARGUMENT

In its order, this Court asked the parties to address two particular questions at oral argument, and permitted the parties to file supplemental briefs addressing those questions.

The Court first asked "whether plaintiff actually complied with the 14-point type requirement in MCL 168.482 (2), specifically given the terms 'type' and 'point.'" And then asked "if not, whether substantial compliance with the 14-point type requirement in § 482(2) is sufficient to give plaintiff a clear legal right to certification of the petition." (See Exhibit A)¹. Because these are the ultimate questions at issue in this case, and because the State Defendants do not have a position with respect to these questions under the circumstances, the State Defendants offer no additional briefing with respect to these questions.

But Chief Justice Young and Justice Markman posed additional questions that the State Defendants, as the institutional bodies charged with enforcing the statutes in question, have an interest in addressing. Accordingly, the State Defendants offer the following supplemental responses:

A. Questions from Chief Justice Young.

1. Whether the "point" size measurement of "type" requires measurement of the entire printer's block.

Justice Young first asks whether the "point" size of "type" requires a size measurement of the entire printer's block rather than the actual character produced

¹ This is a full sized, un-reduced copy of the signature page of Plaintiff's petition as filed with the Secretary of State.

by the block for purposes of MCL 168.482 as enacted in 1954 and amended in 1965. The answer to this question is "yes" based on the dictionary definitions of "point," "point system," and "type."

In support of his question, Justice Young cited two dictionaries, the Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, Second Edition (1948), and the Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged (1965). In looking at the 1948 and 1965 dictionaries, the relevant definitions for "point" and "point system" generally indicate that a "point" is a unit used to measure the size of type, and that a point is about 1/72 of an inch. (See Exhibit B). Turning to the relevant definition of "type," both dictionaries define it as a wooden or metal rectangular block that has a letter or character cast in relief on its face. Id. The word "type" also means an assembly or composition of the blocks as printed - in other words, the letters as printed on a page. Id. Neither dictionary describes in writing how point size translates to the block. But both dictionaries include a diagram of a block of type, and the 1965 dictionary's diagram labels "point size" as running the full length of the block. Id. A similar diagram is reproduced below.2 The "c" represents "point size," and includes the whole length of the block, which incorporates additional spacing or leading below the letter.

² This diagram was found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sort (typesetting).

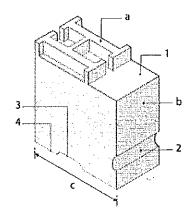


Diagram of a cast metal sort. a face, b body or shank, c point size, 1 shoulder, 2 nick, 3 groove, 4 foot.

The height of the actual printed letter is therefore not the same as the length of the block. In other words, a 12 point-type block does not produce a 12 point letter, it will be smaller depending upon how much "white" space or leading appears on the block. Thus, based on these diagrams, the point size of type was traditionally measured by the length of the block, not the actual character. (See also Exhibit C, excerpt from The Elements of Typographic Style). This would have been the Legislature's understanding of the words "14-point boldfaced type" as used in § 482(2) when it was enacted in 1954, and amended in 1965.

2. Whether these definitions of "point" and "type" continue to control the interpretation of MCL 168.482 (2).

Justice Young next asked whether the definitions of "point" and "type" discussed above continue to control the interpretation of § 482(2). As Justice Young observed, § 482 was amended in 1993 and 1998, and no changes were made with respect to its use of the words "point" and "type." Notably, the words "point," "point system," and "type" were not defined any differently at the time of those amendments. (See Exhibit D, excerpts from *The American Heritage College*

Dictionary (1997).) Under these circumstances, there is no reason to believe or conclude that the Legislature now intends that those words have a different meaning or definition. Accordingly, these definitions continue to control the interpretation of § 482(2).

3. Whether these definitions of "point" and "type" can be applied to petitions produced by computers and software.

Justice Young's last question essentially asks whether and how these traditional definitions of "point" and "type" can be applied to modern-day petitions produced via computers, software, and printers.

The simple answer is that the same concepts are replicated in computer software programs that result in the production of digital type from an electronic printer. The term "point" still means 1/72 of an inch whether its digital type or traditional type produced by metal blocks or some other means.³ With respect to "type," obviously digital type is not produced using metal blocks or "type" in that sense of the word. In digital type the block is now an imaginary or invisible design space from which the digital type is scaled. (See Exhibit C).⁴ The design space is based on the traditional "em" square, which was the size of a piece of type in the designated point size. The American Heritage College Dictionary (1997). It is typically a bit larger than the distance from the tallest ascender to the lowest descender of the particular typeface, which is scaled to the specified type size, i.e.,

³ See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_(typography).

⁴ See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point (typography).

12 point, 14 point, etc.⁵ Digital type, like traditional type, is designed or arranged within the invisible box. And like characters on traditional metal or wooden type, no part of a character or letter within the box measures the exact point size.⁶

But this is more information than is necessary to decide the issues at hand. The bottom line is that digital type printed in a specific point size will be the same size as type printed in the same point size by some other means since the numerical value of a "point" is consistent. For example, the Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (1960), cited by Justice Markman, sets forth a number of type styles in various point sizes. (See Exhibit D). Microsoft Word offers a few of the same type styles, and they are replicated below in the same point size:

This is 8-point Bodoni

This is 8-point CENTURY

This is 6-point Clarendon

This is 8-point GARAMOND

This is 10-point GOUDY OLD STYLE

This is 8-point GIO English

A comparison of these digital examples with the page from the 1960 dictionary, which was certainly not printed using a computer and Microsoft Word, reveals that, with the exception of the Garamond example, which is larger, they are virtually identical in size. As far as the State Defendants are aware, no one else has challenged the point sizes of type in petitions prepared using software and

⁵ See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Em %28typography%29. There is a diagram showing em squares in the definition of "type" in the 1948 dictionary cited by Justice Young. (See Exhibit B.)

⁶ See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface, and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Em %28typography%29.

submitted under § 482(2) over the last decade and longer. These past petitions, like Plaintiff's, were accompanied by printer's affidavits affirming the various required typesizes and warnings. Thus, the words "14-point boldface type" as used in § 482(2) may be given the same meaning today as they had in 1954 and 1965, and need not be given any different meaning in order to encompass modern-day petitions produced in digital type.

B. Questions from Justice Markman

1. Whether there is any significance to the phrase "shall be . . . printed in capital letters in 14-point boldfaced type."

Justice Markman first asks what is the significance, if any, of the context in which the terms "point" and "type" are used within § 482(2), which, as emphasized by the Justice, states that the heading "shall be . . . printed in capital letters in 14-point boldfaced type." The State Defendants understand the Justice to be asking whether the words as emphasized in § 482(2) could be read to mean that the "letters" actually measure 14 point. In light of the definitions of the words "point" and "type" as discussed above, a more reasonable construction of the phrase is that it clarifies that the heading should appear in all capital letters, not that the letters should measure exactly 14 points. This is supported by the fact that the other relevant provisions use the same language except for the "capital letters." See MCL 168.482(3) ("The full text of the amendment so proposed shall follow and be printed

⁷ The printers either prepare the petitions themselves and thus can affirm the point sizes, or use desktop publishing software to review an electronic file of the petition and confirm the point sizes that way.

in 8-point type") (emphasis added), and MCL 168.482(5) ("The following warning shall be printed in 12-point type immediately above the place for signatures, on each part of the petition.") (emphasis added).

If indeed the Legislature had intended that the actual letters be measured, someone would have advanced that argument earlier in the 47 years that have passed since the 1965 amendment of § 482(2). The State Defendants further observe that construing § 482(2) to require capital letters measuring exactly 14 points in height, will most certainly render the six additional petitions proposing various initiatives for the November 2012 general election that have been filed with the Secretary of State invalid.8

2. How should the printer's block be measured, and what are the sizes of the blocks at issue in this case.

With respect to this question, Justice Markman assumes that point size is the measure of the entire printer's block, and asks how is such a block to be measured, and what size are the blocks at issue in this case.

As discussed above, with digital type the block is an imaginary equivalent of the printer's block, a rectangular space surrounding the letter that is measured in points, and not by the dimensions of the letter itself. (Exhibit C).⁹ Thus, the block for digital type is measured in points just like a printer's block. And when a font

⁸ See http://www.michigan.gov/documents/sos/Bal Prop Status 2011 2 346859 7.pdf. The proposals identified as B, C, D, E, F, and G, met the filing deadline, and are being canvassed by the Bureau of Elections.

⁹ See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface, and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Em_%28typography%29.

and point size is selected on the computer, the point size reflects the size of the imaginary block. Regarding the size of the block, and thus the size of the type, in question here, Defendant Board of State Canvassers, as a body, did not resolve this issue.

3. Would 3-point letters in a 14-point block be sufficient to satisfy § 482(2).

Justice Markman next asks whether "3-point font . . . would be sufficient under the statue as long as the blank space between the two lines is sufficiently large." This question asks, hypothetically, whether people could defeat the purpose of the statutory 14-point type size requirement by manipulating the size of the letters within the block.¹⁰

While it is technically possible that someone using more advanced software could manipulate the letters within a 14-point digital block so that the letters were smaller than they were designed to be, it is difficult to conceive why someone would do so. The incentive for petition proponents is to carefully follow the statutory requirements and the Secretary of State's instructions, otherwise the petition will not be certified for the ballot. There does not appear to be any benefit in making a petition less readable than they already are by manipulating the type size. And, in fact, if someone attempted to submit a petition in such form the State Defendants

There is no exact formula or measure for how tall a letter will appear within the digital printer's block—it is up to the typeface designer. But a rough guideline is that an average font may have a capital letter height of 70 % of the box, and a lower case letter height of 48 % of the box. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Em_%28typography%29.

would likely reject or refuse to certify such a petition. Moreover, while this would be easier to do using computers, the same manipulation could have been accomplished using traditional metal type or other forms of printing but the State Defendants are not aware of any past attempt to do so. And in any event, this is not the scenario presented here. Plaintiff's petition heading, whatever its exact point size, does not deviate by the multiple point sizes suggested in the hypothetical.

4. What legislative purpose is served under § 483(2)by a type-size requirement that measures the blocks compared to the actual printed character.

Finally, Justice Markman asks what legislative purpose would be served under § 482(2) by a type-size requirement that measures the size of the block rather than the actual printed letter.

The phrasing of this question suggests that it may be undesirable to measure type size in that manner. But based on the above, that is how type size has historically been measured, and is still measured today even in the digital type era. Thus, the "purpose" of such a requirement was and is to simply conform to the standard practice. If the Legislature had meant that the letters must measure the exact point size, it could have expressly said so. To the extent the Court is concerned about the uniformity of type size used on petitions, this could be addressed by the Legislature or perhaps by the Secretary of State, by requiring that a specific font be used for all petitions. However, that is not yet the law or

¹¹ Although certainly the Legislature was aware in 1965, 1993, and 1998 that fonts are not universal in that different fonts may produce slightly larger or smaller

requirement as § 482(2) only requires that the heading be printed "in capital letters in 14-point boldfaced type."

letters, yet still measure the same point size. The definition of "type" in the Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (1960), includes examples of different font styles in the same point size, which appear visibly different. (Exhibit D).

CONCLUSION AND RELIEF REQUESTED

The Board acknowledges that it has a legal duty to issue an official declaration of the sufficiency or insufficiency of Plaintiff Stand Up For Democracy's petition. The Board attempted to fulfill its statutory duty, but was unable to do so. Under these circumstances, the Board will abide by any directive this Court issues regarding the sufficiency of the petition.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: July 18, 2012

EXHIBIT A

.. EFERENDUM OF LEGISLATION PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

opposite his or her signature on a petition, a date other than the actual date the signature was affixed, is violating the provisions of the Michigan election law. WARNING – A person who knowingly signs this petition more than once, signs a name other than his or her own, signs when not a qualified and registered elector, or sets We, the undersigned qualified and registered electors, residents in the county of 1.05 hearth MA PETITION for a referendum election to repeal Public Act 4 of 2011, which allows the governor to deciare a local government or school district in receivership and appoint an emergency manager to take control with the following powers, among others: to assume the powers of local elected officials; to take control of revenue and spending; to terminate, modify and renegotiate contracts; to refuse to bargain with employee representatives; to take control of employee pension funds under certain circumstances; and with the governor's approval, to sell public assets or dissolve a city, township or county. This referendum proposal is to be voted on at the General Election, November 6, 2012. THE FULL TEXT OF THE LEGISLATION TO BE REFERRED APPEARS ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS . State of Michigan, respectively petition for referendum of legislation.

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e, City or Township Where Qu	The undersigned dirculator of the above pe on the petition was signed in his or her pro- signature of the person purporting to si- registered elector of the city or township	TOWNSHIP OF MY 1881	TOWNSHIP OF /05, lant	TOWNSHIP OF EI . A PS 1 DY	TOWNSHIP OF N OHSTELL	TOWNSHIP OF 1 PAHS, Ele	TOWNSHIP OF MANY TREOR	TOWNSHIP OF [] AND HOBER	TOWNSHIP OF [AND TRESOR	TOWNSHIP OF [] ANN ARDA	TOWNSHIP OF AND	TOWNSHIP OF [] / MA / CO/	TOWNSHIP OF W YOU ()	TOWNSHIP OF THE YEAR HENDER	of E	TOWNSHIP OF THE YOUNG	NAME	IN CITY OR TOWNSHIP AND WRITE ITS
	The undersigned circulator of the above petition assert that he or is qualified to circulate this petition and that each signature on the petition was signed in his or her presence; and that, to his or her best knowledge and belief, each signature is the genuine signature of the person purporting to sign the petition, the person signing the petition was at the time of signing a qualified registered elector of the city or township indicated preceding the signature, and the elector was qualified to sign the petition.	Mark Sto de la constante de la	and Mind	Make Water	Cornel Rus	Ex Marine	John M. Rew	Kither Fedure	" Myles Sellin	John Russell Land	The state of the s	Layoural M. Oliver	many tropal	" Xxxxxx Kory Bord	Thomas X knows	· MAN		SIGNATURE
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EXHIBIT B

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potal over 10° perfection, p. p. and the control of the control of

contrectioning; as, equinoctial, solstitial, or nodal points.

17. Chem. In analysis, one hundredth of one per cent.

18. Costume. A tie or string ending with an aslet and used in the 16th and 17th centuries to join parts of a contume, as doublet and hose.

19. Educ. A usile of scardenic credit.

20. Higher, A lither of two platform or treatment please of credit broader, the other spiriture of the control of th

salient point or points; concise and apposite; as, a speech that was to the point, — upon point. Obs. a In danger; on penalty. B In fact or reality.— upon the point of, see on the point of, above.

point (-point). A combining form of the noun point, sometimes written separately, as in:

bar point expendent and point point of the point of, sometimes written separately, as in:

bar point expendent point in the point point point of the point of t

out, off; cube, unite, urn, up, circus, menu; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure (249); K = chin G. ich, ach (109); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers within pronunciation parentheses here and in vocabulary refer to \$ in Fron., preceding the Vocabulary. 13.0

Point-blank

N

0

Ipoint d'Aden'qon' (pwän' då'län'sôn'). [F.] — AlenCON LACE.

[point' d'An'gle-terre' (dän'glë-têr'). [F.] Akind of luce
in which bobbin-made motives are united by bobbin-made
hexagonal meshes of various sizes, or, frequently, by bobbin-made brides. Sometimes fine needle-point filings are
used. Called also Angleterre loce.

[point' d'Ap'puit' (bwän' dá'pwē'), [F.] Point of support;
basis; fulcturq; specit, Aft', a basis of operations.

[point' d'Ar'gon' an' (dår'zhān'tān'), [F.] — ANGENTAN

_LACE,

ACE.

olni' d'Au'ril'iac' (dô'rê'yâk'). [F.] = AURILLAC LACE.

olni' de dê'yari' (dê dâ'pâr'). [F.] Literally, point of

eparturej place or position from which to proceed or

departure; place or position from which to proceed or digress.

point? de France? (de france). [F.] Literally, French lace of the time of Louis XIV, esp. Alençon and Argentan lace.

point? de aze? (de ser). [F.] Literally, sauxe point; hence, a fine modern needle-point lace, made chiefly in Brussels, having a delicate net ground composed of looped messes and ornamented with naturalistic floral patterns. point? do Génes? (pwint' de Milan' (fr.) [F.] = Milan Foint.

point? do fare/cro? (the'krō?). [F.] = RACKOC STICH.

point? de rac/cro? (the'krō?). [F.] = RACKOC STICH.

point? de rac/cro? (the'krō?). [F.] = RACKOC STICH.

point? de rac/cro? (the'krō?). [F.] = RANSH LACE.

point? de rac/soc (the'yanky'). [F.] = SPANSH LACE.

point? des'prit? (pwint' de'yrō?). [F.] A fine cotton net with a wown square dot, used esp. for dresses.

point'-de vice? (point'de'vis. appint devis. (f. devis. point' de'vise?, condition—the devise? point' devise?, point' devise?, point' de'vise?, in de point devis. (f. devis. fine de vice? (point'de'vise?), nest part. See Point'; Device. I.

Leffectly correct; very nice, exact, precise, or particular.

Thrested emisoned or constructed to verfection: fault.

fixed, set, Ir. L. Givisus, past, and fixed, set, Ir. L. Givisus, past, and l. Perfectly correctly very nice, exact, precise, or particular, Archaio.

2. Dressed, equipped, or constructed to perfection; faultiess in appearance. "Handsome, high-mannered, and sparkinsty point-device." Tarkinglon, point/-device', adv. Perfectly; completely. Archaio, point/-device', adv. Perfectly; completely. Archaio, point/-device', m. Point of perfection; extreme of nicety or correctness;—used in the phrase at point-device, Obs. point draftsman or draughtsman (point). An engraver, point duty (point). The duty of a police constable stationed at a particular point, as a street corner or crossing, to regulate traffic point, as a street corner or crossing, to reculate traffic the point of points; sa, pointed wespons. Specif. a Archaio. Fastened with or wearing points or point-tags. Precise; situating; poissant. "The cit was raw and pointed."

2. Directed to a point or end. Specif. a To the point; terse. b Almed at a particular person or persons; hence, very noticeable; conspicuous; marked. To rether. would seem to offensively bointed, might occasion, of the point of

persons; nence, very noticeaus; consumers, and comment.

To relies... would seem too offensively pointed, might occasion comment.

(Rare. Definite; punctilious. d Significant; purposein.

Our adult education has been 'pointed'— that is, missionary.

Syn.— Pertinent. Cf. concise.

Ant.— Pointless, irrelevant, leiume.
— point'ed.ly, adv.— point'ed.ness, n.
point'ed.dy, adv.— point'ed.ness, n.
point'ed.dy, adv.— pointed.

pointed arch. Arch. An arch with a pointed crown. An ordinary two-centred pointed arch is lancet (acute), conlisterat, or blunt, according as chords of its curves are greater than, equal to, or less than, its span. See ARCH, Illust.

(5), (6), (7), (12). Pointed arches became characteristic of Gothic architecture.

pointed file. See 4th FILE, 1.

pointed file. Turriery. Red for dyed and pointed to imitate silver for (which see). See 2d YONK, v. t., 7.

point'ed.ly, adv. Emphadically; quite. "I'm pointedly shamed." Dial., U.S.

Maristan Chapman, pointed style. Arch. The style characterized by the pointed arch;— commonly called Gothic style.

pointed wart. See FIG WART.

shamed." Dial., U.S.
pointed style. Arch. The style characterized by the pointed arch; — commonly called Gothrio style.
pointed wart. See rig warr.
pointed instrument; specit.; a A kind of pencil, stylus, or graving fool used esp. with the tablets of the Middle Ages.
b A plectrum. o A stiletto.
2. Bot. & Zool. A small stylelike organ or part, as the pistil of a flower, or the halter of a fly. Obs.
3. Glass Mfg. = PUNIY.
point'er (point'te), n. I. A maker of points, or tagged laces. Obs.
2. a One whose work is pointing, as furs, gloves, marble, etc. b One whose work is pointing a spurs, gloves, marble, etc. b One whose work is pointing as furs, gloves, marble, etc. b One whose work is pointing as furs, gloves, marble, etc. b One whose work is pointing as furs, gloves, marble, etc. b One whose work is pointing as furs, gloves, marble, etc. b One whose work is pointing as furs, gloves, marble, etc. b One whose work is pointing as furs, gloves, marble, etc. b One whose work is pointing as furs, gloves, marble, etc. b One whose work is pointing as furs, gloves, marble, etc. b One whose work is pointing as furs, gloves, marble, etc. b One whose work is pointing as furs, gloves, marble, etc. b One who or that which points out; specific A One that points or indicates, as a rod used to direct attention to something, the hand of a timespice, an index on a balance, etc. b Short for synthesis and of a time point, or aims, a gun; specif, in the United States Navy, one who brings the gun of the prescribed elevation, as distinguished from the frainer, who regulates its direction, of train, in azimuth. A A large gun dog of a breat originating in Spain at an uncertain date. It hunty by seen, and is lean and smooth-hafred. There are various combinations of colors, the background being usually white, and the spots and patches orange, liver, black, lemon, etc. It has a long, wide skull, prominent eyebrows and stop, broad

point/ful (point/idd); -f1), adj.
Sec-rot. — point/ful-17 (-1), adj.
point-ful-ness, n.

point-ful-ness, n.

wide nostrils, and solt, long ears lying close to the cheeks. The back is strong, and the tail moderately long and tapered. It weights from 45 to 65 pounds. Cf. German snort matters produced the point of departure. A starting point, so, a departure is not of operating point of departure. A starting point, so, a find of private information; a hint tip point of a stone-cutter is or sculf-cavers tool for clearing out old mortar in point-cavers of the words and the star (1540).

The two stars (hilinak and Dubhe) in the Great Bear, the line foining which points point of ingress of the words of t

diamas (1) Less irequently, the two stars, Alpha (c) and Gamma (7) Crucis, a line through which points to the south celestial pole.

6. Hunting. A stag whose horns have a certain (apecified) number of points;—used in combinations; as, a tenpointer. See 1st forn, 44.

7. Rasilroads. A switch lever.

8. Shipbuilding. A snakeniece.

9. Whating. A device, consisting of a black object on the end of a pole, placed at the masthead to indicate the position of the whale.
point-of-went?, n. An ultimate element in reality, conceived as a continuum of events. See EVENT, n., 6.
point fluss. See PUES, n., 1.
point gazo. = point devents. See EVENT, n., 6.
point lingle. Parincads. A switch lever.
point hole. Print. A hele punched through the outer packing on a cylinder press to aid in applying the make ready sheets.

point lingle (point(k), adj. Math. A combining form from the noun point (see-1c), used to denote having or pertaining 10 so many pointe, as in two points, n-pointic.

[point lingle (pwahu/ky), adj. [F.] Marked with small points, spots, or dots; made by drawing, cutting, or punching points.

Point linglim (pwahu/ky), ndj. [F.] Marked with small points, spots, or dots; made by drawing, cutting, or punching, of form of divisionism in which the colors at a applied in dots on a white ground and a coording the printer severely secure accessed white points. — point linglist (list), n., point/ling (point/ling), adj. That points. — point/lingly, add.

Point ling (point/ling), serbal n. of point. Specif. 1. Act of one whose that which each each service are the secure of the point of the points.

point'ing (poin'ting), verbal n. of point. Specifi. I. Act of one who or that which points, or the result of such action; specif.: a Act or art of pointing, or punchating; punctuation, b Giving or noting of points, or distinctive features. O Act of indicating or designating, as a position or direction, by something pointed, as a more or a rod; also, an intimation or hint, esp. a verbal one, d The rubbing off of the point of the wheat grain in the first process of high milling.

2. pl. Bratin. = pointing spiles.

3. Mandge. A stride, esp. characteristic of the Thoroughbred horse, in which extension is emphasized rather than flexion.

been force, in which categories to the following the joints with morter, cement, etc.; also, the material so used.

5. Med. Of an abscess, a coming to a head; also, the head.

6. Naul. A Ol a rope, tapering and finishing off at the end; also, the tapered end.

b Of a vessel, indicating her course, usually when on the wind.

wind.

7. Philot. In the writing of languages which use Semitic halphabets, the insertion of the vowel, diacritical, or other points.

Arrangement

languages which use Semitic halphabets, the insertion of the vowel, diacritical, or other points.

8. Raitroads. Arrangement of the points, as a construction of a future piece of a futur

POINT, 35 b. point of a point set). Math. = LIMITING POINT, 1 a. See ACCRECATE, n., 5.

point/man (point/men), n. = k'i), n. = particle, 5.
point/man (point/men), n.
point/-par/ti-ele (point/pkr/tipoint/ele (point/pkr/tipoint/ele (point/pkr/ti-

Polse

point' plat' (pwäw' plat'). [F.] = slar from the property point' plat' ap'pli'(qué' (ap'plat'). (f. FL). Lace she point point policeman (point). A police constable on point duty. Eng. point rail. A tapering rail. Cf. raon', w' la litural point policeman (point). A police constable on point duty. Eng. point rail. A tapering rail. Cf. raon', w' la litural point'—ring' sight, Firearms. A ring with equidistant projections toward the center from the ring used for a point sail. Point rot. = blosom-end nor (of the tomato') shifting point sailent. = salient point of the tomato' shifting point sailent. = salient point and material point sailent. = salient point sailent p

point/ways' (point/waz'), adv. In the manner of a point or points.

point/ways' (point/wāz'), adv. In the manner of Foints or points or points of the left of the vertical dimension of type; from top to bottom of the isco of the left of the vertical dimension of type; from top to bottom of the isco of the left of

points wom'an. Fem of points pointure, n. [F.] Pring. Cal. Man s. [face. Obt.] pointure, n. [F.] Pring. Cal. pointure, n. [F.] Pring. p. [F.]

Tympany tym'na.ny (tim'pà.ni), n., pl., Panies (-niz). [ML. tymganias, fr. Gr. tymponias, fr. tymponon a kettledrum.
See TYMPARITES.] I. Infinition; distention; hence, concett; bombast; turgidness. "Thine's a tympony of
sense." Druden. tym'pa.ny (tim'po.n), n., pl. -wantes (nip), [ML. tymganias, fr. Gr. tymponius fr. tymponou a kettledrums
Sen Tympathies. J. Inflation; distration; hears, concett; Dombast; turgdeness. Thine's a tympony of
sense.

2. Med. a Tympanites. b. Resonance on percussion.

3. Music. a = Tympan.

3. Music. a = Tympan.

4. Tym'dall of feet' or phe-nom's-non; (tim'ddi-d').

4. Tym'dall of feet' or phe-nom's-non; (tim'ddi-d'). [After
J. Tym'dall, Ear, physicist.] Physical often. The scattering of a beam of light when passed through or pmist-laden
alor. The luminous cone. The entering light is broken an
beam of light when passed through or pmist-laden
alor. The luminous cone. The entering light is broken an
beam of light when passed through or pmist-laden
alor. The luminous cone.

The entering light is broken an
beam of light of light which semilted beam is complementary in color to the light which semilted beam is complementary in color to the light which semilted at right angles
to it and which is plane-polarized. Blue light so emitted or
any hine color so produced is called Tyndall blue.

Tyn'dall-aza'tion (lin'ddi-fa'g-bim; -ba'g-bim), n. [After
John Tyndall, Eng. b. physicist.] Tractional sterilization.
See Strrulzation. — Tyn'dall me'er (lin'ddi-lig), v. t.

Tyndar'dall-aza'tion (tim'ddi-fa'g-bim; -ba'g-bim), n. [After
John Tyndall-faes, b. physicist.]

Tyndar'dall-getting the brightness of the Tyndall beam.

Tyndar'dall (fin'wil'g-bis), n. [L., fr. Gr. Tyndar'dall-getting
John Tyndar'dall (fin'wil'g-bis), n. [L., fr. Gr. Tyndar'dall-getting
John Tyndar'dall (fin'wil'g-bis), n. [L., fr. Gr. Tyndar'dall-getting
John Tyndar'dall (fin'wil'g-bis), n. [J., fr. Gr. Tyndar'dall-getting
John Tyn'dall-getting
John T 0 Q R

S

T

viduals and to their specific interreaction; as, a blood type. See nilcon GNOVP.

10. Chem. A simple compound, used as a model or pattern to which other compounds are conveniently regarded as being related, and from which they may be actually or theoretically derived. See TYPE THEORY.

11. Com. A sample of the quality, crop, etc., dealt in when grain, coffee, suear, or other produce, is sold "to arrive."

12. Cryst. A form of structure common to a group of crystals; also, the group having this form. See SYMMETRY.

13. [cap.] Eccl. Hist. An edict issued by the Emperor Constants II, And. Ods. repealing the Ecthesis and forbidding all discussion of Monotheletism and Dyotheletism.

14. Math. The simplest of the forms equivalent with respect to a group of transformations.

15. Numis. The figure or object on either side of a coin of the control of the con

16. Pullist. In a fact to before the control of medal.

16. Philotely. Any one of two or more stamps having identical designs but with minor variations.

17. Print, a Arcetangular block, usually of metal or wood, having its face so shaped as to produce, in printing, a letter, figure, or other character;—otten used attributively; as, type matter; type body; type face; type design; type gauge; etc. P such blocks, or the letters or characters impressed, collectively.

The use of mysalle the began in China be-

or the letters or characters impressed, collectively.

The use of movable figs began in China betteren the pears of 1031 and 1038. The luventor's name was Pi Sheng and the figs when the letteren the pears of 1031 and 1038. The luventor's name was Pi Sheng and the figs when the letter of the luventor's name was Pi Sheng and the figs was dear the wooden figs, not the wooden figs, or the wooden figs, the luventor of the wood of the wood of the wood of the figs was dearly be and and the one of metal figs is first heard of in Korea, and books printed from the luventor of the first prepared in large number in Korea during the whole of the fifteenth century. The estilect record of type casting dates from 1001, and the easilest estant book from 1409. The wood of the fifteenth century. The estilect record of type casting dates from 1001, and the easilest estant book from 1409. The wood of the fifteenth century. The estilect record of type casting dates from 1001, and the easilest estant book from 1409. The wood of the fifteenth century. The estilect record of type casting dates from 1001, and the easilest estant book from 1409. The wood of the fifteenth century. The estilect record of type casting dates from 1001, and the easilest estant book from 1409.

In the cutting of type by hand, a counterpunch of steel is first prepared, from a design, and is sank into a bar of soit steel. The outlines of this model letter are tooled and finished to proper shape; smoke profes are taken to add in comparison with the opininal design. After the model letter, or punch, is completed it is hardened and then driven trad (tind; tin). Seat & N. of Trufale's Biblictic date.

into a har of copper, producing a strike, or matrix, which is insisted and fitted to a mechanical. The matrix is machinished and fitted to a mechanical the eathing at the matrix is machinished and fitted to a mechanical the eathing at the matrix is machinished. As the type is cast and emerges from the mode, the jet or sprute is broken off, the bottom strove is cut of make the feet. The whole block is planed and futished in a continuous operation. In the flustration, a is the best of the counter; a continuous operation. In the flustration, a is the best of the counter; a series; a fairn (or shankly), a brace of nearly in the process of finishing; the feet. The nices, of which there are on each type from one to read the process of mishing; the feet. The nices, of which there are on each type from one to read the process of strict and lower-case letters, and taked to one for the process of the counter of the counter of the process of the counter of the counter of the process of the counter of the counter of the process of the counter of the counter of the process of the counter of the counter of the process of the counter of the counter of the process of the counter of the counter of the process of the counter of the counter of the process of the counter of the counter of the process of the counter of the co

abcdefghijklm 14 English . . . abcdefghijk Columbian Great Primer. abcdefghij 💘

Excelsior (3 points) and brilliant (3½ points) are seldom used. Before the adoption of the point system, sizes larger than great primer were paragon (or double long primer), double small price, double price, double broads, double price, double price, double price, double price, double price, double price, in the price, and so on, increasing by picas. Today, six-line price, and so on, increasing by picas. Today, six-line price, and so on, increasing by picas. Today, six-line price, and so on, increasing by picas. Today, six-line price, and so on, increasing by picas. Today, six-line price, and so on, increasing by picas. Today, six-line price, and so on, increasing by picas. Today, six-line price, in America as well as in Europe, type sixes are almost universally indicated in points, as 8, 12-, 18-, 24-, 32-, 48-, 60-point, etc. The standard the light of the price, in the

standard extra-condensed

condensed extended

The weight of a type face (its lightness or heaviness of tone) is indicated by the terms standard, lightface, boldface, extrabold.

standard lightface

2. To produce a copy of; also, to the lives.

Let us the them now in our own lives.

3. To typewrite.

4. Med. To determine the type of (a sample of blood), and hence its suitability for use in a blood transfusion. See incool group.

— Intransitive: To typewrite.

type, n. [Origin uncert.] A small cupols or dome. Obs., etype (19). A combining form, Greek -typen, from types, impression, signifying: a Typical form; type; representative;— used chiefly in the natural sciences, as in: archetype haplotype platotype holotype holotype blotype holotype holotype blotype holotype littipe

b [From type.] Impressed form, siamp, print, as in: altertype interpositive ambrotype interpositive stenotype chromotype linotype stenotype collective littipes timpe daynersotype linotype timpe deversotype electrotype wountype sincotype electrotype

ver of unit, [Trimain.] type, † mino.

| spe'soript' (Inp'skript'), n. is Typewritten matter, esp. cony. Is A type that imitates handwriting. | spe'set' (-set's, ad). Made up, or printed, from movable press; -said of some postase stamps, surcharges, or overprist. | spe'set'ier (-set'er), n. One who or that which sets type's setting, ad). | spe'sof'ting, n. Act or process of setting type. — type's setting, ad). | setting machine. | spe'sof'ting, n. Act or process of setting type. — type's setting machine. | setting machine

typewilter holden, typewilter ribbon typewilter holden, typewilter roller typewilter man typewilter roller typewilter man typewilter typewilter pad typewilter pad typewilter typewilter paper TP PHRASES are:
typewriter brush
typewriter cabinet
typewriter case
typewriter cover
typewriter donk
typewriter effaser

trud (lind; tin). Scot. & M. of Tru/date's Birble (tin/ddia;-dla). true. Var. of true. [Trumald.] true. † true. Eng. var. of true, proog. See Birstx, 2. Tyne/wald (tra/wild). Var. of true. † True.

tynt, first, typ., = 1970-.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
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Utilizing all the experience and resources of more than one hundred years of Merriam-Webster dictionaries

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camera — Q.W.Stonier) (the first ~ of the plane in the history of music — Time)

Post-as-ter 'Podd-, asta(r), -55,ta-, -aas- sometimes , -as-a not interior verses: a pretended poet; verses: a writer of worthless or interior verses: a pretended poet; verses: a pretended poet; verses: (indicative of the mistakes of re- and would-be poets rather than of real poets — C.S. Kitby)

great imaginative and expressive gifts and possessing a special sensitivity to language (a ~ born, not made) at a creative artist (as a composer or painter) whose work is marked by artist (as a composer or painter) whose work is marked by artist (as a composer or painter) whose work is marked by artist (as a composer or painter) whose work is marked by artist (as a composer or painter) whose work is marked by artist (as a composer or painter) whose work is marked by artist (as a composer or painter) whose work is marked by artist (as a composer or painter) whose work is marked by artist (as a composer or painter) whose work is marked by a cataphracus; of the north Atlantic cataphracus; of the north Atlantic

of music —Time)
poet-ast for \poet-ast (c), \(-5\), ia, \(\) and conclines \(\text{rel} \) n e \(\) fill, fr. \(\text{Lopata} + \) asteric of worthless or inferior verses; a pretended poet; \(\text{Versessing (indicative of the mistakes of \text{rel} \) and would-be poets rether than of real poets —C.S. Kilby)

poet-aster-ing \(-1\) (c) filp \(n \) as I playing at poetry i dabbling hold of the mistakes of \(\text{rel} \) and would-be poets rether than of real poets —C.S. Kilby)

poet-aster-ing \(-1\) (c) filp \(n \) as I playing at poetry i dabbling hold of work of the mistakes of \(\text{rel} \) and restrict that \(\text{rel} \) and restrict the poets of the

petty poet! FOETASTER (the whine of our ~s -Sidney Alex ander)

postedo-maoh.ia \po_ced-o'makēs\ n \ \(\frac{1}{2} \) [NL, fr. L poeta poet + \nu \lambda \cdot + \mathrm{G} \cdot \) machla -machy — more at post 1 a contest of poets; specif 1 a literary quarrel involving a number of Blizabethan dramatists postedown \(\frac{1}{2} \) more at Post 1 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) iterary quarrel involving a number of Blizabethan dramatists postedown \(\frac{1}{2} \) poets \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \)

ne technique and posts in the state of the state of function posts process \\ 'pech-\'n, usu cap lst P \'[after F. H. Poetsch, 19th cent. Ger. mining engineer] : a method of excavating in which soft water-bearing formations are first artificially frozen and then mined while still solid posts the process and then mined while still solid posts the process and the mined while still solid posts the process are function of a rocal.

of a poet is narcissus also poet's daffodli n: a narcissus (Narcissus poeticus) having fragrant, chiefly white, and uso, solitary flowers with a very shallow corona that is crisped and reddish on its edge pogsa.mog.gan \pigo'mägon\ n -s [of Algonquian origin;

lameliae po-gonia \po'gonyo, -neo\ n [NL fir. pogon- + -ia] 1 cap: a gonus comprising terrestrial orchids of the north temperate zone that have a slender rootstock, one or few leaves, and a solitary terminal flower with a created tip and being sometimes extended to include forms usu. placed in the genera Isotria and Triphora 2-3: any orchid of Pogonia or a closely related genus

solitary terminal Hower with a constant of the penera Isotita extended to include forms usu. placed in the penera Isotita and Triphora 2-3: any orchid of Pogonia or a closely related genus pogo-micon \n-sen\ n-sen\ n. s. [NL. ft. Gk. prg gnicon small beard, dim. of progon beard — more at -rodon]: the most projecting median point on the anterior surface of the chin — see CRANIOMETRY illustration .

DOG-mip \phiga_nip\ n -s. ISouthern Painte, ft. pagina-cloud, fog + pi, n; suffix]: a dense winter fog containing frozen particles that is formed in deep mountain valleys of western U.S.

30-gon Iris \phiga_nip\ n : ISouthern Painte, ft. pagina-cloud, fog + pi, n; suffix]: a dense winter fog containing frozen particles that is formed in deep mountain valleys of western U.S.

30-gon Iris \phiga_nim\ n [NL., subgenus of irises, ft. pogon-t-iris! I pranted RIS.

30-gon Iris \phiga_nim\ n [NL., subgenus of irises, ft. pogon-t-iris! I pranted RIS.

30-gon of ora \phogon metric \n p!, cap [NL, irreg. ft. Gk. prg gno-t-orat \phogon-pogon- + -phoros -phorous]: a group of marine worms constituting a class of uncertain systematic relationships and superficially resembling polychactes but having a dorsal nervous system and obscure metamerism

po-go-niol-ory \phogon | -phoros -phorous]: a group of marine adorsal nervous system and obscure metamerism polyconiol-ory \phogon | -phogon | -phogon

po-grom-ist \-mast\ n - 3; one who organizes
in a pogrom
in a pogrom
po-gy also pois \'pōgē, -si\ n, pl pugies [of Algonquian
po-gy also pois \\ pōgē, -si\ n, pl pugies [of Algonquian
porigin; skin to Abnaki pēkaigan menhaden] 1; menhaden
2 usu pogle \(\frac{n}{2}\); BLACK PERCH d\) 1 a Pacific coast surf ish
(Holconput rhodolers) — used to express contempt
[origin unknown! — used to express contempt
po-ha \'pō(\); his \(\frac{n}{2}\); Thawilan poha) Hawait: cape gooseberry (Phyadis peruviana)
po-hus-tu-Ra-wa \\pō, hidd-\(\frac{n}{2}\); Kawo\(\frac{n}{2}\); A = [Maori] 1: a New
Zealand tree (Meirosiderox tomentoxa) with crimagn flowers
and silvery leaves below 2: a New Zealand variety of the
sweet potato

Der Intertu-Ra-wa population known no serial 1: a New Declaration Ra-wa population known to the control of the

ISV polkilocyte + NL -osts]: a condition marked by the presence of polkilocytes pol-kil-osmotio 'npolkel+\ adj [poecil- + osmotic]: lacking a bodily osmotic regulating mechanism and having body fluids with an osmotic pressure similar to that of the surrounding medium (most lower marine invertebrates are ~> — compare



medium (most lower marine invertebrates are ~)— compare nonconsistent production of the production of

akin to Ojibwa pägämägan club, Cree päkämägan hammer, lit., (something) used for striking 1 a club used as a weapon or ceremonale object by various American Indian peoples and usu, consisting in the Great Lakes region of a flat curved club with a knobbed head and in the Plains region of a piece of atoms fastened to the end of a stender steck covered with

pugamoggan of the Sloux



of a poet of a poet's daffodl n: a narclesus (Narclesus poeticus) having fragrant, chiefly white, and usu, solitary flowers with a very shallow corona that is crisped and reddish on its edge pog-a-mog-gan hpsgomsgon x -s [of Algonquian origin;

poeti-ling \poeti-ling \poeti-

solitary terminal flower with a crested tip and being sometimes extended to include forms usu. placed in the genera Isotria and Triphora 2 -s; any orchid of Pogonia or a closely related genus
po-go-info \-nēsn\ n -s [NI., fr. Gk pōgōnion smail beard, dim, of pāgōn beard — more at -pogon); the most projecting median point on the anterior surface of the chin — see Cransonerry illustration
pog-o-nip \pdaganip\ n -s [Southern Paiute, fr. paginacioud, fog + -pi, n. suffix]; a dense winter fog containing frozen particles that is formed in deep mountain valleys of western U.S.
po-gon ints \pog-gonib\ n ints fix]; a dense winter fog containing frozen particles that is formed in deep mountain valleys of western U.S.
po-gon-ints \pog-gonib\ n ints pagino-phora, neut. pl. of pōgōnophoros weating a beard, fr. pōgōno-phora, neut. pl. of pōgōnophoros weating a beard, fr. pōgōno-pogon-+ -phoros-phorosi); a group of marine worms consituting a class of uncertain systematic relation-ships and superficially resembling polychaetes but having a dorsal nervous system and obscure metamerism po-gon-lo-o-gy \-'**nholje\' n-si N-lo-pognologia, fr. pogon-+ \-' thoros-- pogon-+ \-' phoros-- phoros-- phoros-- phogonologia, fr. pogon-+ \-' the more marine po-gon-no-myr-mex \-\ pogon-mex meks \n. cap [NI., fr. pogon-+ Gk myrmēx ant — more at PEMIREI; a widely distributed genus of harvester ants
po-go-no-myr \max \pog-gon-o-mis\ n-cap [NI., fr. pogon-+ -mys]; a genus of prehensile-tailed rats of New Guinea
po-go-no-tro-phy \-'-snak-trofi\n n-ss [Pogon-+ -tomy]; the cutting of a beard; SRAVNO
po-go-not-to-phy \-'-snak-trofi\n n-ss [Gk pōgōno-trophia, fr. pogos stick \pog-go-\n n [fr. Pogo a tradenark]; an upright pole with two foot rests and a strong apring at the bottom enabling the user to propel it along the ground by imms \pog-go-no-myr \max \cdot n \-(-p) \sqrt{gram}, \pog-ping \max \max \cdot n \-(-p) \sqrt{gram}, \pog-ping \max \cdot n \-(-p) \sqrt{gram}, \pog-ping \max \cdot n \-(-p) \sqrt{gram}, \pog-ping \max \cdot n \-(-p) \sqrt{gra

to Gk genys cheek) — more at Post, CHINI: beard — in generic names (Calopogon) po-go-na-tum \, nōgo'nkd-em \, n̄-dem\ n, cap [NL, fr. pogon+L-aim mores to faits -ate]! a genus of erect acrocarpous mosses (family Polytrichaceae) in which the leaves have ventral lamellae po-go-ink \, po-gony-2, -nēo\ n [NL, fr. pogon++ia] \, 1 cap a genus comprising terrestrial orchids of the north temperate zone that have a slender rootstock, one or few leaves, and a solitary terminal flower with a crested this and being sometimes extended to include forms usu. placed in the genera Isotria and Triphora 2-s: any orchid of Pogonia or a closely related genus

pol-kilo-cytoxis \=|---, |---+\ n, pl polkilocytoxes [NL, fr.

(leukopolasis) : production : formation (hemetopolasis) (leukopolasis) : production : formation (hemetopolasis) polietis (")poliet-jik, -etj. jāk\ adj [Gk politikos capable of making, creative, poetic — more at Poetic ! of or relating to polesis : CREATIVE (2 ~ shaper of his own destiny —C.P. Aiken).

poiest-ia (")poiled-jik, etl., [EK] ad] [GK poiëtikos capable of making, creative, poetic—more at portici): of or relating to polesis: CRRATIVE (a ~ shaper of his own destiny—C.P. Aiken)

poi-et-ia (") adj comb jorm [Gk poiëtikos]: productive i formative (hematopoietic)
poi-gnance ("poin(v)an(i)a) n-s! poignance)
poi-gnance ("poin(v)an(i)a) n-s! poignance)
poignant (acute sudden ~ of love—Havelock Bilis) 2: an instance of poignancy (experience filled with poignances)
poignant (acute sudden ~ of love—Havelock Bilis) 2: an instance of poignancy (experience filled with poignant, pres. part. of pointer, it. I pungere to prick, pierce, sting—more at Puncent] 1 a archaic : sharp and piquant to the isate h: pungent and strongly pervasive in odor (a ~ periume, not and isnguorous—Kenneth Roberts) 2 a (1): painfully sharp with regard to the feelings: Piercino, Keen (~ grief) (with a look of ~ regret on his face—Bram Stoker) (2): very moving: deeply affecting: Touckino (the ~ spectacle of a little child without a home) (so many ~ memories—Havelock Bills) D (i): stringino, currinof (his satire is particularly ~ —F.M.Godfrey) (~ aarcaam —Benjamin Disacell) (3): incisive, penstratino (are revealed with ~ clearly ~ Joseph Frank) (3): making a atrong impression: strikino (a ~ partadox —J.T.Clark; (become both convincing and ~ to us—David Cecil) o: uncent, penssion, curris (the more ~ problems of human existence—M.R. Cotten) (3 obs: having a physically sharp point 4 & i keenly estimating or pleasurable to the mind or reelings (a more ~ felicity than he had yet experienced —Nathaniel Hawthorne) (ecstasy too ~ to endure—Saturdox Rev.) (this kind of day of the distrations were apposite and ~ —Charles Lamb) fart, pointing (makes some brief but ~ observations—G.A.Panichas) spin see hoveno, puncher mineral so that a lusirous mottling effect is produced, — of a structural pattern in igneous rocks in which a crystal of one mineral coloses smaller unoriented grains of another mineral so that a usurous mottling effect is produced, — of t

of being polikitothermic

A-10-thir-niy', -me's, rest polikin-more at Past 1 a

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polity (*) powtfill, *pwalter *nest for the formation of the process of the polity of

thickness of the body which it terminates and that is typically used for piercins, pricking, indicating, or for some similar function; a sun, sharp, used from growing and content of the profile sharp or of a needle) (forced the government one profile sharp or of a needle) (forced the government one profile sharp or of a needle) (forced the government one profile sharp or of a needle) (forced the government of the profile sharp or of a needle) (forced the government of the profile sharp or of a needle) (forced the profile sharp or of the profile sharp place of seed placed in the furniture of a printing form to profile sharp place of seed profile sharp place sharp p

fill in with new material—often used with up (red up the brickwork) b: to trim and smooth the surface of (stone) with a sharp tool—often used with down (rolng down the block of grantle) 3 at (1) it to mark the pauses or grammateal divisions in (something written or printed); FUNCTUATEA (rolng) the text of a speech) (2); to separate (a minurital down the total continuous properties and the state of the last two figures of properties of the last two figures of the last two fi

sleterre \(^{\text{N}}\) eau cap \(A[\text{F}, \text{it.}, \text{lace from England]}\); a bobbin lace of Flemish origin made with applied bobbin or needlepoint designs point d'appunt \(\frac{1}{2}\); da \(\text{lambda}\); \(\text{N}, \text{pl}\) points d'appunt \(\frac{1}{2}\); \(\text{lambda}\); \(

of punch and effectiveness: Reforammation (~ wit) (the writing is ~, vigorous —C.B. Hagan) — pointed-ness n = spointed adj Ishort for appointed, past part, of appoint] objects of the control of the ted to hours not ~ times —Shak.) pointed adj Ishort for appointed, past part, of appointed past part, of appointed pointed past part, of appointed pointed past part, of appointed pointed past part, of appointed past part, of a since a way as to make some meaning, reference, or application quite unmistakable (have been so ~ uniterested —Claire Starling) (~ ignored a question —Mary K. Hammond) of a way hat is incisive, terse, and very much interested —Claire Starling) (~ ignored a question —Mary K. Hammond) of a way that is incisive, terse, and very much to the point to because it bears trenchantly and ~ on our life today —Loslic Rece) (discussed this situation more ~ —E.D. Canhar, 2 diad; by all means; very much; surery, cartainty, where of tim ~ shamed —Maristan Chapman) point-er, where a tapering end or sharp point; as (1): one that stickes points on gloves b; one that causes something to have a tapering end or sharp point; as (1): one that sharpean pencils, drills, or similar objects (2): one that tapers the teeth of combs or the ends of tods, aprings, or similar objects (2): one that indicates something; as a ; a light tapered rod used typically by teachers or lecturers to call attention to details (as of material appearing on a blackboard b i one of the hands of a clock or watch or the indicator of a pair of scales or some similar indicator of; straton pointers A; a large strong slender smoothy a procession between the promisers of a large and or shorted and a sapiral points something in a particular direction; specif; one that points of grounds of Spanish origin that has usu, a white cost apported here and thore with brown or black patches, a long wide head with a marked

pointes pl of pointe pointe pointes point-ful 'ver, * \ n \; an event without extension in space or time point-ful \ 'ver, * \ n \; an event without extension in space or time point-ful \ 'ver, * \ n \; all \ adl \; that is to the point \; that has point \; that has meaning, relevance, or force (made a \sim remark) point full-full \ adl \; adl \; adl \sim point full-full \ adl \; adl \sim point full-full \ adl \; adl \; adl \sim point full-full \ adl \; adl \; adl \sim point full-full \ adl \; adl \sim point full-full \ adl \; adl \; adl \sim point full-full \ adl \; adl \; adl \; adl \; adl \ adl \; adl \ adl

tar] used in pointing something (as a brick wall) 3: 18HAD 2004 2: a line of or namental stitchwork (as on the back of a glove) 5: a stride which is eap. characteristic of the Thoroughbred house and in which extension is emphasized rather than floxion point-instant \(\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} =

perforate a sheet and so position it for register: 1.

It is not infrough the press — called also press point. (2): a
mark a sheet at a certain place as a guide for folding. (3): a
mark a sheet at a certain place as a guide for folding. (3): a
short sharp place of servaid steel statement to the turnisters or
an be leagued primiting form for sitting a sheet so that it
short sharp place of servaid steel statement to the turnisters or
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(~ing out places of interest as they drove along) (2) direct someone's attention to 1 cail to someone's notice (~ing out that several mistakes had been made) (~ing out the out that several mistakes had been made) (~ing out the out that several mistakes had been made) (~ing out the out that several mistakes had been made) (~ing out the out that several mistakes had been made) (~ing out the out that several mistakes had been made) (~ing out the out that several mistakes had been made) (~ing out the out that several mistakes had been made) (~ing out the out that out the mistakes had all several mistakes had been mistakes had been dealed out the mistakes had mistakes had been dealed of a settle that of phesical particular discussion of the beat particular discussion point in dancing 6 at to taper and finish of the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the nettles of the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the nettles of the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the nettles of the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the nettles of the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the nettles of the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the nettles of the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the nettles of the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the mistakes of the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the mistakes of the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the end of (a cable or tope) by interveaving the fact or tope of the end of (a cable or tope) by the end of (point d'os-pagne _deispanye\ n, pl points d'aspagne un cap E [R], its, lace from Spain] i a needlepoint face of Spanish origin with usu, gold or silver threads or with heavy designs on a fine ground
point d'es-prit _deispré \ n, pl points d'esprit [F, lit., lace of spirit] 2 fine bobbient with scattered woven dots used esp. for curtains, dresses, or trimmings in the point device \ pointed; yis \ adj, archale [ME (at) point devis, is, at + point + devis fixed, set, it, MF, it. I divisus, past part of dividere to divide \ more at divide \ lim [MF, it. I divisus, past part of dividere to divide \ more at divide \ lim [MF, it. I divisus, past part of dividere to divide \ more at divide \ lim [MF, it. I divisus, past part of dividere to divide \ more at divide \ lim [MF, it. I divisus, past part of dividere to divide \ more at divide \ lim [MF, it. I divisus, past part of dividere to divide \ more at divide \ lim [MF, it. I divisus, past part of dividere to divide \ more at \ lim [MF, it. I divisus, past part of dividere to divide \ more at \ lim [MF, it. I divisus, past part of dividered to divide \ more at \ lim [MF, it. I divide \ lim [MF, it. I divisus, past part of dividered \ lim [MF, it. I divide \ lim [MF,

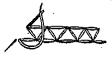
Canham) 2 dial; by all means; very much; SURELY, COPTAINLY, INDEED (I'm ~ shamed — Maristan Chapman)
Doillter (pointe(r) n ~ sl-2point + -er] 1 a; one that formulates something with points; as (1); one that point functions are something to have a tapering end or sharp point; as (1); one that something to have a tapering end or sharp point; as (1); one that tapers the teeth of combs or the ends of rods, springs, or similar objects (2); one that indicates something; one that point out something; as a; a light tapered rod used typically by teachers or lecturers to call attention to details (as of material appearing on a blackboard) b; one of the hands of a clock or wade or its indicator of a pair of scales or some similar indicator of its indicator of a pair of scales or some similar indicator of its indicator of a pair of scales or some similar indicator of its indicator of a pair of scales or some similar indicator of its indicator of a pair of scales or some similar indicator of its indicator of the hands of a clock or wade of scales or some similar indicator of its indicator of a pair of scales or some similar indicator of its indicator of a pair of scales or some similar indicator of sport of scales or some similar indicator of its indicator of a pair of scales or some similar indicator of sport of scales or some similar indicator of the scales of the sca some ~ s on how to run the business)
pointes pi of punns
point-event \'s*,*\ n : an event without extension in space or

pointes pt of PUNNE point of the point; that has point time point-full 'pointfel' adj; that is to the point; that has point point-full 'pointfel' adj; that is to the point; that has point in that has meaning, relevance, or force (made a ~ remark) point function n: a variable (as the temperature of the sit) position of some point in space pointier comparative of PONNEY pointfel comparative of PONNEY pointfel comparative of PONNEY pointfel agg '(p) wa" (s'(p) Xz), ant-\ n -s [F, fr. pointfel to mark with dots, stipple, fr. point dot — more at PONNE I decorated with closely spaced usu, gold dots made with a pointed tool (a ~ leather book binding) point-fil-filsm also point-fil-filsme \ 'n\sigma' (p) \ (r. pointfel t + \text{-lme} \cdot \sigma) \ the practice of technique of applying dots or tiny strokes of color elements to a surface so that when seen from a distance the dots or stroke blent lists also point-fils the point list close of the when seen from a distance the dots or stroke to point fills the key of unit fills the \ \text{-list} \text

technique of applying acts or the strokes of color elements to a surface so that when seen from a distance the dots or strokes blend luminously together.

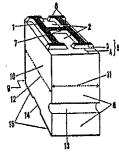
pointil-list also pointil-lists \(\frac{1}{3}\)-\(\

20.4 4 a line of ornamental stitchwork (as on the back of a glove) 5 is a stride ornamental stitchwork (as on the back of a glove) 5 is a stride of ornamental stitchwork (as on the back of a glove) 5 is a stride of ornamental stitchwork (as on the back of a glove) 5 is a stride of in which extension is emphasized rather than liexion 1 point-instant \\'e'.e\'\ n - 5 : the smallest unit of space-time point lace n : Neddleront | 1 a : lacking a point : having a point-instant \\'e'.e\'\ n - 5 : the smallest unit of space-time point-less \\'yobintist\ a of | 1 a : lacking a point : having a bitutt end : UNPODITIED (my pencils are all ~ Charles of point-instant \\'e'.e\'\ n - 5 : the smallest unit of space-time point-less \\'yobintist\ a - 1 inch \\'yobintist\ a - 1



tyndall blue n, usu cap T; bluish plane-polarized light (as in the sky) scattered in the Tyndall effect yndall plane manon n, usu cap T lafter John Tyndall †1893]; the scattering of a beam of light when passed through a medium containing small suspended particles (as smoky or mist-laden air or colloidal solutions)—compare

RAYLEIGH SCATTERING THE MOST OF THE METERS O



Fine vor of Theis

type or type or othe form [Gk, fi. types — more at TFF2] i type

it mage i model (types) with yellow and it that may be typed

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suggest grouping on the basis of status, attitude, or temperament (no matter if ... your ancestors spoke only to Cabots and their lik —Stanley Walker) (one great composer is worth twenty of your lik —Bella & Samuel Spewack) Description.

NATURE, and CHARACTER are close synonyms of type and KIND mostly in phases beginning with of. DESCRIPTION may suggest as rouping in which all salient details of description or definition are involved; NATURE may suggest inherent, essential characteristics rather than superficiel, ostensible, or tentative ones; and CHARACTER may stress distinctive or individualizing criteria (all embargoes are not of this description. They are sometimes resorted to low hitherto snown phenomens of a similar anares — Amer. Jour. of Science) (until the invention of printing advertising was necessarily of this primitive character—Charles Presbrey) Syn ace in addition symbol.

2type \(^\mathbf{N}\) yb =BD/-NO/-S yl 1: to represent beforehand as a type is puritous 2: to produce a copy of; also ; REPRESENT, TYPPY 3[by shortening]; TYPEWRITE 4: to subsume under, classify as a member of, or identity as belonging to a type; as a culture of bacteria) B; TYPECAST 0: to cast (an actor) repeatedly in the same sort of role (~ an actor as a butler or a gangster) ~ yf [by shortening]; TYPEWRITE 1; TYPEWRITE 1; ypedable var of TYPABLE typedable var of TYPABLE typedable var of TYPABLE typedable (\(^\mathbf{N}_{SP}\) N 1; one of the bars on a typewriter that bears type for printing 2; SLUG 2c typecase (\(^\mathbf{N}_{SP}\) or (1; one of the bars on a typewriter that bears type for printing 2; SLUG 2c typecase (\(^\mathbf{N}_{SP}\) or (1; to reduce by typecasting (~ ornament) (~ sorts) 2; to cast (a thentrical typecasting in sonse 2, fr. 'type + cast 1 1: to produce by typecasting n [type + casting 1; the casting of printing type As letters, rules, slugs, or borders) by pouring or forcing material (as type metal) in a moiten or plastic state into a moit of the casting of the control or in the produce of the printing

whole type height n: HEIGHT TO PAPER type height \(n : \) HEIGHT TO PAPER type high \(\frac{1}{n!} \rightarrow \) add (or adv) : having the same foot-to-face height as printing type and being 0,9186 inch in English speaking countries (plates must be mounted type-high) type-high gage n: a lixed gage for measuring height to

speaking countries (plates must be mounted type-high) gags n; a fixed gags for measuring height to type type high gags n; a fixed gags for measuring height to perfect type holden '\(\text{**}_i \times n \times \text{ a bookbinder's tool consisting of a head for hard-stamping leitering (as on a book cover)—called also pallet and a book cover)—called also pallet type fixed to observe by close scrutiny of set type previously soaked with water and squeezed together by the jokester at the moment of the victim's inspection thereby squirting dirty water in his face 2; the joke involving the scrutiny for type lice type locality n 1; the source of an original type specimen 2 a; the place whence a geological item (as a formation or particular kind of igneous rock)
type material n 1; a group of equivalent specimens collected at the type locality at one time and used wholly or particulty in the identification and description of a new taxonomic entity type entities of the major natural group to which it belongs type metal n 2 an alloy used in making type or stereotype or other plates and in backing up electrotype plates and consisting essentially of lead, antimony, and tin often with a little copper



type metal n; an anoy used in making type of setredtype of other plates and in backing up electrotype plates and consisting essentially of lead, antimony, and in often with a little copper type method n; the practice of basing the name of a taxon upon a type and sacepting as validly published only those names so based type on search as a validly published only those names so based type on union a type and sacepting as validly published only those names so based type on union a type on the name of a page taxon of type of the ABO system — called also universal donor type of the name of the ABO system — called also universal donor type of the name of the ABO system — called also universal donor type of the type of the printed area of a page (as of a book) type of the printed area of a page (as of a book) type of the printed area of a page (as of a book) type of the printed area of a page (as of a book) type of the printed area of a page (as of a book) type of the printed area of a page (as of a book) type of the printed area of a page (as of a cylinder type rule of type scale n i lang aduose type printed of a cylinder type rule of type scale n i lang aduose type printed of type scale n i lang and the circumference of a cylinder type scale n i lang and the circumference of a cylinder type scale n i lang and the cylinder of type scale of a type scale of the cylinder of the of the cyl

periphery and used in some typewriters, printing telegraphs, and other printing devices type-word ''-, ' n : Type 4a(6) (twenty tokens of the type-word "the" may occur on a single page) type-write \'ti.prit, usu -id.+\'\\ vo [back-formation fr. typewriter] vi : to write (as a letter) with a typewriter ~ vi : to use a typewriter) use a typewriter type-writer \-Id-o(r), -Ite-\ n ['type + writer] 1 ; any of



typowriter keyboard

typewriter keyboard

various instruments or machines for writing in characters similar to those produced by Inters' types; esp ; one in which the characters are produced by Inters' types; esp ; one in which the characters are produced by steel types striking the paper through an inked ribbon with the types being actuated by corresponding keys on a keyboard and the paper being held by a platen that is automatically moved along with a carriage when a key is struck 2 [typewrite + er] ? Typsr 3 ; a printing typeace that is designed to imitate typewriting and that usu, has all characters of the same set typewriting a lft, gerund of typewrite! 1 ; the act, study, or art of using a typewriter 2 ; the printing done with a typewriter 2 ; the printing done with a typewriter to a typewriter as transmitter or receiver or both typely var of type.

Typha of typho-comb form [NL typhus] : typhus : typhoid typha \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus : typhoid typha \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus : typhoid typha \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus eases typhus \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus : typhoid typhus \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus | typhoid | typhus \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus | typhus | typhus \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus | typhus | typhus \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus | typhus | typhus \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus | typhus | typhus \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus | typhus | typhus \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus | typhus | typhus | typhus \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus | typhus | typhus | typhus \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus | typhus | typhus | typhus | typhus | typhus \text{ title} \text{ title} \text{ or min [NL typhus] : typhus | typ

Dynith, 4-0p. Eye sends the control of the control

type or type-comb form [Ck, fr, types — more at Type]: type image; model (typenym) (typelogy) typ abbt. I typewriter; typewritten 2 typical 3 typographer; typographical typ-gaphic; typographical typ-gaphic; typographical typ-gaphic; typegraphical typesis and type in type in the first of the cype in the strike, beat; akin to L stuprum definement, dishonor, Skt tupest, tumpest he hurtal 1.2 is one thing that serves as a symbolic representation vus. of a thing yet to come into being: presentation vus. of a thing yet to come into being: presentation vus. of a thing yet to come into being: presentation of the Old Testament is one great prophecy, one great of what was to come—Almass) (are of the come into being: presentation of the Old Testament is one great prophecy, one great of what was to come—Almass) (are of the control of the Old Testament is one great prophecy, one great of what was to come—Almass) (are of the control of the Old Testament is one strike of a higher category; in that the historical reference is not lost sight of Christian of differs from an allegory in that the historical reference is not lost sight of Christian of the Old Testament is one strike the differs of the Old Testament is one strike the differs of the Old Testament is one strike the differs of the Old Testament is one strike the differs of the Old Testament is one strike the differs of the Old Testament is one who was to conveniently respectively of the one to the one of the Old Testament is one the one of the Old Testament is one who differs in the one that it is one to the one of the Old Testament is one who differs in the one of the Old Testament is one who differs in the centual figure on either side of a coin, medal, or piece of paper money of (1): a postage stamp dealine say, when differing from anot

money d (i); a possage samp usage sop, was accurated from another only in small defaults (~ one has thin, ~ two thick letters and numerals) or when apprearing on stamps of more than one denomination or on stamps differing in other defaults (as paper, perforation, or watermark) (the 1 cent and 3 are as a stamp series) of the same ~ (2); the arrangement of a particular overprint or surcharge on a stamp 3 are a usually as a superior of the same of t

and CHARACTER may stress distinctive or individualizy criteria (all embargoes are not of this description. They is sometimes resorted to ... with a single view to commerce—John Marshall) (the few hitherto known plienomena of a similar nature—Amer. Jour. of Science) (until the invention of printing advertising was necessarily of this primitive character—Charles Presbroy) syn see in addition symbol.

Nature of the control of the control of the strength of this primitive character—Charles Presbroy) syn see in addition symbol.

Nature of the control of the control of the strength of the

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whole type height n: HEIGHT TO PAPER type height n: HEIGHT TO PAPER type-high \'=!\ adj (or adv): having the same foot-to-face height as printing type and being 0,9186 inch high speaking countries (plates must be mounted type-high type-high gage n: a fixed gage for measuring height to

type-height n; Height To Papen, type-high 'se', ad (or ad); having the same foot-to-face height as printing type and being 0,9186 inch in English speaking countries (plates must be mounted type-high) type-high gage n; a lived gase for measuring height to paper typeholder 's tool consisting of a head for holding set type and a handle and used for hand-stamping lettering (as on a book cover)—called also poiles by the live setting of a printer's loke invited to set the property of set type by close senting of set type by close the moment of the victim's inspection thereby squirting dirty water in his face 2; the loke involving the senting for type locality n 1; the source of an orisinal type specimen 12; the place whence a geological item (as a formation or series) derives its name and where it is typically displayed 1; the first or original source of a geologic feature (as a fossil or particular kind of igneous rock)

Type metal n 1; an alloy used in reaking the same collected at the type locality at one time and used wholly or particular kind of igneous rock?

Type metal n 2 an alloy used in reaking which is belongs type metal n 2 an alloy used in reaking politic share of development of the type lates and in backing up electrotype plates and on specing up electrotype plates and on backing up electrotype plates and on the plate and in backing up electrotype plates and on the plate and in backing up electrotype plates and on the plate and in backing up electrotype plates and on the plate and in backing up electrotype plates and on the plate and the plate an

plates type wheel s : a wheel made with raised characters on its



typowriter keyboard

various instruments or machines for writing in characters similar to those produced by printers' types; esp i one in which the characters are produced by return the characters are produced by steel types siriking the paper through an inked ribbon with the types being actuated by corresponding keys on a keyboard and the paper being held by a platen that is automatically moved along actuated by corresponding keys on a keyboard and the paper being carriage when a key is struck Z [typenyite + er]: Typer 3; a printing typeface that is designed to initiate typewriting and that vus, has all characters by the printing done with a typewriter 3; a typewriter all characters by the printing done with a type writer 3; a typewriter paper typewriting telegraph n = telegraph system using apparatus similar to a typewriter as transmitter or receiver or both typen or typho-comb form [NL typhus]; typhus; typhus or typho-comb form [NL typhus]; typhus : typhoid (typhosepsis)

typha \(\text{tis} \), n. cap [NL, fr. Gk typhis cattail — more struckers]; a genus of tall erect herbs (family Typhaceae) that occur in fresh and salt marshes and have sword-shaped leaves and monocclous flowers in dense spikes with the itaminate uppermost — see CATTAL typhaceae \(\text{tis} \), the control of the case and in the see and the control of the case and the control of the case (the control of the case (the control of the control term somersaulis, tumble); a widely distributed

typh. † -6p. pps eye) + -ldas — more at FF3 1 a widey distributed family of small burtowing makes having the whole body covered with uniform cycloid scales, the mouth not distensible, and the teeth restricted to the upper jaw — see BLING SNAKA
typh. 10-80-12a \text{itfitististist} \text{ adj : of, relating to, or constituting a typh. 10-80-12a \text{itfitististist} \text{ adj : of, relating to, or constituting a typh. 10-80-12a \text{itfitististist} \text{ adj : of, relating to, or care in bivolve moliusks, some annelids, and starfishes
typh. 10-80-11 \text{ (sig. 12a) } \text{ as it in bivolve moliusks, some annelids, and starfishes
typh. 10-80-11 \text{ (sig. 12a) } \text{ as it in bivolve moliusks, some annelids, and starfishes
typh. 10-80-11 \text{ (sig. 12a) } \text{ as it in bivolve moliusks, some annelids, and starfishes
typh. 10-80-11 \text{ (sig. 12a) } \text{ as it in bivolve moliusks, some annelids, and starfishes
typh. 10-80-11 \text{ (sig. 12a) } \text{

itypikas, it. typos typo + -ikos -ic]: Typical; esp : comorming to typo
typ-1:001 \tipoksi, -pök\ ad/ [LL typicalls, it. typicus typicus + L -alis -al] 1: constituting or having the nature of a typo
representing something by 2 form, model, or resomblance
interpretation of the second of the second of the second of typo in essential characteristics of a group sharing the nature of a typo (a ~ Victorian Sunday dinner) (the ~ modern gir!)
b: conforming to a typo (a ~ species) spyl see recurrent
typical-ity \tipo'kalodd, -lotd, -lot n -es [typical + -lip]
Typical-ity \tipo'kalodd, -lotd, -lot n -es [typical - -lotd]

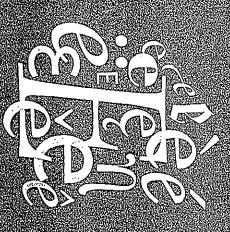
TYPICALMESS

Typ-1-031-1y \"ip-k(o)18, -p8k., -l\ adv ; in a typical manner typ-1-031-1y \"ip-k(o)18, -p8k., -l\ adv ; in a typical manner typ-1-031-19 \"kolin6s\ n -es ; the quality or state of being typical

EXHIBIT C

Lypographic Style

TO THE CONTROL OF THE SECONDARY



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Ball Terminal A circular form at the end of the arm, leg or brow alist faces, and in many recent faces built on Romantic lines. in letters such as a, c, f, j, r and y. Ball terminals are found in also beak terminal and teardrop terminal. many romans and italics of the Romantic period, some Re-Examples: Bodoni, Scotch Roman and Haas Clarendon. See

Baseline Whether written by hand or set into type, the Latin d, h, k, l. The midline marks the top of letters like a, c, e, m, x, and the top of the torso of letters like b, d, h. The baseline The topline is the line reached by ascenders in letters like b lowercase alphabet implies an invisible staff consisting of a necessarily coincide with the topline of the lower case. line, marking the top of uppercase letters like H, does not line reached by descenders in letters like p and q. The cap is the line on which all these letters rest. The beardline is the least four lines: topline, midline, baseline and beardline

Pointed letters like v and w normally pierce it, while the foot serifs of letters like h and m rest precisely upon it. Round letters like e and o normally dent the baseline.

Bastarda A class of blackletter types. See page 250.

Beak Terminal A sharp spur, found particularly on the f, and also often on a, c, j, r and y, in many twentieth-century ro-Berling, Méridien, Pontifex, Veljović, Calisto. mans and, to a lesser degree, italics. Examples: Perpetua,

Bicameral A bicameral alphabet is two alphabets joined. The modern Latin alphabet, which you are reading, is an examyet as easy to distinguish as the Senate and the House of ple. It has an upper and a lower case, as closely linked and and Devanagari alphabets, for example) have only one case Representatives. Unicameral alphabets (the Arabic, Hebrew man type can be described as tricameral, if you distinguish Tricameral alphabets have three – and a normal font of roupper case, lower case and small caps.

Bilateral Extending to both sides. Bilateral serifs, which are always reflexive, are typical of roman faces, while unilatera serifs are typical of romans, Carolingians and italics.

Bitmap A digital image in unintelligent form. A letterform car cally, as the series of penstrokes that produce the form and trajectories that mimic its perimeter, or embryologibe described morphologically, as a series of reference points sition. The same image can also be described quite accu-Such descriptions are partially independent of size and po-

288

bitmap, ties the image to one orientation and size. bits) in its digital representation. This sort of description, a rately but superficially as the addresses of all the dots (or

Blackletter Blackletter is to typography what Gothic is to archipredominantly from the north of Europe. Like Gothic build fraktur, quadrata, rotunda and textura. See page 250. whiteletter. The categories of blackletter include bastarda tall and pointed, but sometimes round instead. Compare ings, blackletter types can be massive or light. They are often tecture: a general name for a wide variety of forms that stem

Bleed As a verb, to bleed means to reach to the edge of the page. to bleed. Type can rarely do so. solids and background screens or patterns are often allowed will bleed when the page is trimmed. Photographs, rules, As a noun, it means printed matter with no margin. If an image is printed so that it reaches beyond the trim line, it

Blind In letterpress work, printing blind means printing with out ink, producing a colorless impression.

Blind Folio A page which is counted in the numbering sequence but carries no visible number.

Block Quotation A quotation set off from the main text, formusually enclosed in quotation marks. tion, on the other hand, is run in with the main text and ent face or smaller size than the main text. A run-in quotaing a paragraph of its own, often indented or set in a differ-

Body (1) In reference to foundry type: the actual block of typemetal from which the sculpted mirror-image of the tained as a fiction for use in sizing and spacing the type. metal instead of a two-dimensional image or bitmap. Reletter would be mounted on if it were three-dimensional digital type: the rectangular face of the metal block that the printed letter protrudes. (2) In reference to phototype or

Body Size In graphic terms, the height of the face of the type, type. Originally, this was the height of the face of the metal which in letterpress terms is the depth of the body of the points, which are 7% larger than the points used in Britain points — but European type sizes are often given in Didot block on which each individual letter was cast. In digital and North America dimension of the letter itself. Body sizes are usually given in gle defining the space owned by a given letter, and not the type, it is the height of its imaginary equivalent, the rectan-



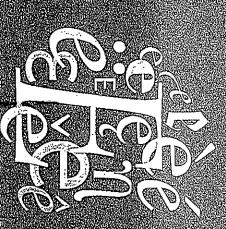


The Bennenis

y Typographic Style

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RobariBringhina



Drop Cap A large initial capital or versal mortised into the text. (See page 64 for examples.) Compare elevated cap.

Drop Folio A folio (page number) dropped to the foot of the page when the folios on other pages are carried near the top. Drop folios are often used on chapter openings.

Dropline Paragraph A paragraph marked by dropping directly down one line space from the end of the previous paragraph, without going back to the left margin. (See page 40 for an example.)

Elevated Cap A large initial capital or versal set on the same baseline as the first line of the text.

Em In linear measure, a distance equal to the type size, and in square measure, the square of the type size. Thus an em is 12 pt (or a 12 pt square) in 12 pt type, and 11 pt (or an 11 pt square) in 11 pt type. Also called mutton.

En Half an em. To avoid misunderstanding when instructions are given orally, typographers often speak of ems as muttons and ens as muts.

Extenders Descenders and ascenders; i.e., the parts of the letterform that extend below the baseline, as in p and q, or above the midline, as in b and d.

Eye Synonym for bowl. But large eye means large x-height; open eye means large aperture.

FIL Flush left, which means set with an even left margin. By implication, the right margin is ragged. To be more precise one could write FL/RR, meaning flush left, ragged right.

Thush left and right which is to say inciffed.

FLER Flush left and right, which is to say justified.

Fleuron A horticultural dingbat. That is to say, a typographic ornament ordinarily in the shape of a flower or leaf. Some fleurons are designed to be set in bulk and in combinations, to produce what amounts to typographic wallpaper.

Flush and Hung Set with the first line FL and subsequent lines indented, like the entries in this glossary.

Folio In bibliography, a page or leaf; but in typography, a folio is normally a typeset page number, not the page itself.

Font A set of sorts or glyphs. In the world of metal type, this means a given alphabet, with all its accessory characters, in a given size. In relation to phototype, it usually means the assortment of standard patterns forming the glyph palette, without regard to size, or the actual filmstrip or wheel on which these patterns are stored. In the world of digital type, the font is the glyph palette itself or the digital information

Glossary of Typographic



EXHIBIT D

THE

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an from the dried root of the May apple and used as a shink and caustic. [< NLat. Podophyllum, genus name: shink and coustic. foot; see ped-* + Gk. phillon, leaf; see [11.4 - N.] itor) in a reower, influence Having play

Having a specified kind or number of feet or some suff. Having a specified kind or number of feet or content suff. Having A small isolated town, region, the regarded as unimportant. [After Podunk, name of the Fingland towns.] The fingland towns.]

Safety fingland towns.]

indiped 261/2 also pod sol (sôl') n. A leached soil indiped 261/2 also pod sol (sôl') n. A leached soil indiped 261/2 and soll individual indiv

and rhyme, 2. A composition in verse rather than in 3. A literary composition written with an intensity or in of language more characteristic of poetry than of the companies of the

profile of the description of th

em great imaginative power, insight, or beauty of expres-io ME < OFr. poete < Lat. poëta < Gk. poiëtês, maker, incor < poiein, to create. See kwei-2*.]

ht. ib., Poetic; poetical; poetry.

Refusive fip Ti-as ron, n. A writer of insignificant, mer-siss, or shoddy poetry. [NLat.: Lat. poēta, poet; see foet [lit. sater, pejorative suff.] Filtes (pô-ti-tis) n. A woman who writes poems. Filts (pô-ti-tis) n. Celating to, or befitting a poet; po-tinght. S. Characterized by romantic imagery. — n. The way or practice of writing poetry; poetics. [Lat. poēticas of poetry poetry. [Lat. poeticas of poetry.] Third [pô-ti-tis] n. Poetic. 2. Fancifully depicted Inhilitating (pô-ti-tis) n. A poetic expression that is hand, archaic, or excessively artificial. Filts (pô-ti-tis) n. Calend, c-lat-nig, -cla-es. — tr. To bole or express in poetry or in a poetic manner. — intr.

hole or express in poetry or in a poetic manner. - intr.

Name poetry, in the rewarding of virtue and the punishment Ner, olten in an esp. appropriate or ironic manner.

**Rense n. The liberty taken by an artist or a writer in

ing from convention to achieve a desired effect, po-čtiks) n. (used with a sing. or pl. v.) 1. Literary that deals with the nature, forms, and laws of poetry.

litalise on or study of poetry or aesthetics. 3. The pracd writing poetry; poetric composition.

This (po'1-tiz') v. -lzed, -iz ing, -iz es. - tr. To describe

inputs in poetry or a poetic manner. — intr. To write

threate n, pl. poets laureate or poet laureates. 1: A spointed for life by a British hionarch as a member of invalidation of the by a pritish monarch to write patriotic like, 2. A poet appointed to a similar honorary position or hand for a poet appointed to a similar honorary and as the and for artistic excellence. 3. A poet acclaimed as the to artistic excellence. S. A poet accumum or group, and the first term of a locality or group, and polytuce in 1. The art or work of a poet, 2.a. Poems and the first term of the poet of a poet. as forming a division of literature. b. The poetic as forming a division of literature. D. Ine pueu-riol a given author, group, nation, or kind. 3. A piece of being written in meter; verse. 4. Prose that resembles a backing respect, as in form or sound. 5. The essence or housed by an activity of a poem, as

Pillck (pôl gō) n. Sports & Games. A stick with footrests pring set into the bottom end, used to propel oneself The distance of persecution, esp. one against the outage, havoe < pogromit', to wreak havoe : po-, per fig. (< po, next to; see apo-*) + gromit', wreak (< pom, thunder).] — po-grom' v.

[8] n, pl. pogy or -gles. See menhaden. [Alteration

of dial. poghaden, perh. of Eastern Abenaki orig.]
Po Hai (bō/ ht/), See Bo Hai.
poi (poi) n. A Hawaiian food made from taro root that is cooked, pounded to a paste, and fermented. [Hawaiian.]

polesis suff. Production; creation; formation: hematopoiesis. [< Gk. poiēsis, creation < poiem, to make. See kwel-2*.] poietic suff. Productive; formative: galactopoietic. [< Gk. poiētikos, creative < poiētēs, maker < poiem, to make. See kwel-2*.]

kwel-**.]
polgn ant (poin / yont) adj. 1.a. Physically painful. b. Keenly
distressing to the mind or feelings. c. Profoundly moving;
touching. 2. Piercing; incisive. 3.a. Neat, skillful, and to the
point. b. Astute and pertinent; relevant. 4. Agreeably intense
or stimulating; poignant delight. 5. Archaic. a. Sharp or sour
to the taste; piquant. b. Sharp or pungent to the smell. [ME
poinaunt < OFr. poignant, pr.part. of poindre, to prick <
Lat. pungere. See peuk.*.] — poign/ance, polgn/ancey n.
polgn/pat.ll/ adi. poign/ant-ly adv.

— polyn' ant' y ado.
pol·kil·o·therm (poi-kil/o-thûrm') n. An organism, such as a fish or reptile, fiaving a body temperature that varies with the temperature of its surroundings; an ectotherm. [Gk. poikilos, spotted, various; see peig.* + -THERM.]
poi.ki.lo.ther.mic (poi/ki-lō-thūr/mik) also poi.ki.lo.

ther mal (-mal) also pol·ki·lo·ther mous (-mas) adj. Of or ther mal (-mal) also pol·ki·lo·ther mous (-mas) adj. Of or relating to an organism having a body temperature that varies with the temperature of its surroundings; cold-blooded. :- pol/ki·lo·ther/mi·a, pol/ki·lo·ther/mism ii. pol·lii (jwä-lii') n. Slang. A French soldier, esp. in World War I. [Fr., hairy, tough, poilu < OFr. pelu, hairy < VLat. *pilu-tus < Lat. pilus, hair.]
Poin-ca·ré (pwär-kä-rä'), Jules Henri. 1854—1912. French methematiciali and physicist who mads a number of contri-

mathematician and physicist who made a number of contri-butions to the field of celestial mechanics.

Poincaré, Raymond, 1860-1934. French president (1913-20) and premier (1912-13, 1922-23, and 1926-29). poin ci an a (poin sē an a, -a na) n. See royal poinciana.

[NLat. Poinciana, genus name, after M. De Poinci, 17th-cent. governor of the French West Indies.]

poin-set-ti-a (poin-set/ē-a, -sēt/a) n. À tropical American shrub [Euphorbia pulcherrima] that has showy, usu, scarlet hearth beauth the small validay in the property of the second that come is the second to the second that the second

bracts beneath the small yellow inflorescences. [NLat., after Joel Roberts Poinsett (1779–1851), Amer. diplomat.] point (point) n. 1. A sharp or tapered end. 2. An object having

a sharp or tapered end. 3. A tapering extension of land projecting into water; a peninsula, cape, or promontory. 4. A mark formed by or as if by a sharp end. 5. A mark or dot mark formed by of as in by a state that. J. Hank of we shall be used in printing or writing for punctuation, esp. a period. 6. A decimal point. 7. Ling. A vowel point. 8. One of the protruding marks used in certain methods of writing and printing for the sightless. 9. Math. A dimensionless geometric object having no properties except location. 10.a. A place or locality considered with regard to its position. b. A narrowly particularized and localized position or place: a spot. 11. A locality considered with regard to its position. b. A narrowly particularized and localized position or place; a spot. 11. A specified degree, condition, or limit, as in a scale or course. 12.a. Any of the 32 equal divisions marked at the circumference of a mariner's compass card that indicate direction. b. The interval of 11°15' between any two adjacent markings. 13.a. A distinct condition or degree. b. The interval of time immediately before a given occurrence; the verge. 14. A specific moment in time. 15. An objective or a purpose to be reached or achieved, or one that is worth reaching or achieven. 17. A significant, outstanding, or effective idea, argument, or suggestion. 18. A separate distinguishing item of element; a detail: not his strong point. 19. A quality or characteristic that is important or distinctive, esp. a standard characteristic tused to judge an animal. 20. A single unit, as in counting, rating, or measuring, 21.a. A unit of academic credcounting, rating, or measuring. 21.a. A unit of academic credit usu. equal to one hour of class work per week during one semester. b. A numerical unit of academic achievement equal to a letter grade, 22. Sports & Games. A unit of scoring or counting, 23.a. A unit equal to one dollar, used to quote or state variations in the current prices of stocks or commodities. b. A unit equal to one percent, used to quote or state interest rates or shares in gross profits. 24. One percent of the total rates or shares in gross profits. 24. One percent of the total principal of a loan, paid up front to the lender and considered separately from the interest. 25. Mus. A phrase, such as a fugue subject, in contrapuntal music. 26. Print. A unit of type size equal to 0.01384 inch, or approx. 1/2 of A unit of type leveler's unit of weight equal to 2 milligrams or 0.01 carat. 28.a. The act or an instance of pointing. b. The stiff and attentive stance taken by a hunting dog. 29.a. Needlepoint. b. See bobbin lace. 30.a. A reconnaissance or patrol unit that many a character of the declaracter party or sugard, or that follows a moves ahead of an advance party or guard, or that follows a rear guard. b. The position occupied by such a unit or guard. 31.a. An electrical contact, esp. one in the distributor of an automobile engine. b. Chiefly British. An electrical specket or outlet. 32. points. The extremities of an animal, such as a horse or dog. 33.a. A movable rail, tapered at the end, such as that used in a railroad switch. b. The vertex of the angle created by the intersection of rails in a frog or switch. 34. A ribbon or cord with a metal tag at the end, used to fasten

1055 -podous point

ă pat oi boy ā pay âr care ou out oo took ão bãot ä father ë pet ë be ň cut ûr urge th thin ĭ pit īpie th this îr pler hw which ŏ pot zh vision about. ō toe ô paw item

(primary); (secondary), as in dictionary (dik/sha-něr/ē)

Stress marks:

48/30

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inor expenses tthus, having he is a very long id (-sīz') adj. 1.00 Small.

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eft on the skink A small pit of 1' adj. or amount; some

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big too. [ME < 17 a, trap, scirics. hief magismutt "

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or -di-ums. 1, hi ker. 2, A start hi a lectern, 3. And A wall circles I. A structure new podion, base,

Russia S of More er-tasting refit

1056 point-blank pokeberry



pointer Hunting dog



pointillism Detail of The Channel at Gravelines, Evening, 1890, by Georges Scurat



poison lyy



Poland

clothing in the 16th and 17th centuries. -v. point ed, point ing, points. -tr. 1. To direct or aim. 2. To bring (something) to notice: pointed out an error. 3. To indicate the position or direction of: pointed them out over there, 4. To position or direction of: pointed them out over there. 4. To sharpen (a pencil, for example); provide with a point. 5. To separate with decimal points: pointed off the tenths place. 6. To mark (text) with points; punctuate. 7. Ling. To mark (a consonant) with a vowel point. 8. To give emphasis to; stress: pointing up my error. 9. To indicate the presence and position of (game) by standing immobile and directing the muzzle toward it. Used of a hunting doe 10. To fill and finish the interest. ward it. Used of a hunting dog. 10. To fill and finish the joints ward it. Used of a hunting dog. 10. To fill and finish the joints of (masonry) with cement or mortar. —intr. 1. To direct attention or indicate position with or as if with the finger. 2. To turn the mind or thought in a particular direction or to a particular conclusion: All signs point to an early spring. 3. To be turned or faced in a given direction; aim. 4. To point game. 5. Naut. To sail close to the wind. — Idioms. beside the point. Irrelevant to the matter at hand. In point. Having relevance or pertinence. In point of. With reference to; in the matter of make a noint of. To consider or treat (an action or matter of, make a point of. To consider or treat (an action or activity) as indispensable, stretch a point. To make an exception, to the point. Concerning or with relevance to the matter at hand. [MR, partly < OFr. point, prick, mark, moment (< Vlat. *punctum < Lat. piunctum < neut. p.part. of pungere, to prick) and partly < OFr. pointe, sharp end (< Vlat. *puncta < Lat. piuncta, fem. p.part. of pungere, to prick; see peuk.**).]
point-blank (point/blangk!) adj. 1. Aimed straight at the mark or target without allowing for the drop in a projectile's matter of, make a point of. To consider or treat (an action or

point-blank (point blangk!) adj. 1. Aimed straight at the mark or target without allowing for the drop in a projectile's course. 2.a. So close to a target that a weapon may be aimed directly at it. b. Close enough so that missing the target is unlikely or impossible. 3. Straightforward; blunt. — adv. 1. With a straight aim; directly 2. Without hesitation, deliberation, or equivocation. [Perh. < Fr. point (de tit), (firing) point, or point (visé), (aiming) point (< OFr.; see Point) + Fr. blane, bullseye, target (< OFr., white; see alank).]

point-de-vice (point di-vis') adj. Scrupulously correct or neat; precise or meticulous. [ME at point devis, prob. < OFr. *a point devis: a, to + point, point, moment + devis, fixed,

point devis: a, to + point, point, moment + devis, fixed, arranged.] - point'-de-vica' adv.

pointe (pwänt) n. In bailet, dancing that is performed on the tips of the toes. [< Fr. pointe (des pieds), point (of the feet),

Pointe aux Trem · bles (pwant o tran / bls). A city of S Quebec,

rointe aux 11em bies ipwant o Iran bia). A city of S Quebec, Canada, on NE Montreal I. Pop. 36,270.

Pointe Claire (point' klâr', pwānt). A city of S Quebec, Canada, a suburb of Montreal on SW Montreal I. Pop. 24,571.

point ed (poin' tid) adj. 1. Having an end coming to a point. 2. Sharp; cutting: a pointed critique. 3. Obviously directed at or making reference to a particular person or thing. 4. Clearly evident or conspicuous; marked. 5. Characterized by the use of a pointed crown, as in Gothic architecture. — point ed ely adv. — point ed ness n. point et (point tax) n. 1. One that directs, indicates, or points.

2. A scale indicator on a watch or other measuring instru-ment. 3. A long tapered stick for indicating objects, as on a chart. 4. Any of a breed of hunting dogs that points game, typically having a smooth short-haired coat, usu. white with dark spots. 5.a. A piece of advice; a suggestion. b. A piece of indicative information. 6. Comp. Sci. A word that gives the address of a core storage location. 7. Either of the two stars

address of a core storage location. 7. Either of the two stars in the Big Dipper that point to Polaris.

pointil llsm [pwän/tē-iz/am, point/l-īz/-) n. A postimpressionist school of painting flourishing in late 19th-century France, characterized by the application of paint in small dots and brush strokes. [Fr. pointillisme < pointiller, to paint small dots, stipple < OFr. *pointillisme < pointiller, to paint small dots < point, point < Lat. pūnctum < neut. p.part. of pungere, to prick. See peūk-*] — pointill*llst adi. & n. point*ll*lls*tlc (pwän/tē-īs/tlk, point/ls/-) adj. 1. Of or relating to pointillism. 2. Minutely particularized. point less (point/lis/s) adj. 1. Lacking meaning; senseless. 2. Ineffectual. — point/less*ty adv. — point/less*ness n.

effectual. — point/less ly adv. — point/less ness n. point man n. 1. A soldier assigned to a position some distance ahead of a patrol as a lookout. Z. A man who has a crucial, often hazardous role in the forefront of an enterprise, point of accumulation n. Math. See limit 6.

point of honor n., pl. points of honor. A matter that affects

one's honor or reputation. point of no return n. 1. The point in a course of action when it cannot be reversed. 2. The point in a course of action when the fuel amount precludes return to the starting point.

point of order n, pl, points of order. A question as to whether the present proceedings are in order or allowed by the rules of parliamentary procedure.

point of view n. pl. points of view. 1. A manner of viewing things; an attitude. 2.a. A position from which something is observed or considered. b. The attitude or outlook of a nar-

rator or character, as in a piece of literature or a movie.

Point Pleas ant (point plez/ont). A borough of E NJ near the
Atlantic S of Asbury Park. Pop. 18,177.

point source n. A source, esp. of pollution or radiation pying a very small area and having a concentrated of the Cascade Range of W-central WA near Mt. Raining the Cascade Range of W-central WA near Mt. Raining ment based on grade points. 2. Any of value system of evaluating academic size of the case of the case of printing or writing for sightless people that use an alphabet raised symbols or dots. 3. Print. A system of gradiant of type in multiples of the point. 4. A system of assume the points to drivers for each type of traffic violation and the property of type in multiples of the points an assume of anico points to drivers for each type of points, ing a license for a certain number of points, point woman n. A woman who has a crucial, often hard

role in the foreiront of an emergence point y (point tê) adj. -i est. Having an end taping an end ta

poise (poiz) v. poised, pois-ing, pois-es, -in To can hold in equilibrium; balance. — intr. To be balanced of the suspension; hover. — n. 1. A state of balance or could be suspension; hover. — n. 1. A state of balance or could be suspension; by the suspension of t rium; stability. Z. Freedom from affectation or embarra rium; stability. Z. Treeuon from the remaining ment; composure. 3. The bearing or deportment of the real or body; mien. 4. A state or condition of hovering or body; mien. 4. A state or condition or body; mien. 4. A state or condition of hovering or body; mien. 4. A state or condition or c

or body; mien. 4. A state or contention or noveting of the suspended. [ME poisen, to balance, weigh < OFt. peer, peer < VLat. *pesare < Lat. peirsare. See (sipen.*)]

poise² (pwäz) n. A centimeter-gram-second unit of dynamy viscosity equal to one dyne-second per square centimetre, [t. after Jean Louis Marie Poiseuille (1799–1869), French per dynamic production of the production of the

sician and physiologist.]
pol·son (pol/zən) n. 1. A substance that causes injury, line or death, esp. by chemical means. Z. Something destructive fatal. 3. Chem. & Phys. A substance that inhibits not substance or a reaction. — tr.v. soned, son ing. 1. To kill or harm with poison. 2. To put poison on or min 3.a. To pollute. b. To have a harmful influence on coming Jealousy poisoned the friendship. 4. Chem. & Phys. To inhibit Jealousy poisoned the friendsmp. 4. Onem. Or trys. In inhigh (a substance or reaction). — adj. Poisonous. [ME < Oh. Lat. pôtiô, pôtiôn-, drink. See pôt[]-*]. — pol/sone polson gas n. A gas or vapor used esp. in chemical warner injure, disable, or kill upon inhalation or contact.

poison hemiock n. A deadly poisonous European plant of nium maculatum) having bipinnately compound teart in compound umbels of small white flowers.

poison lyy n. A North American shrub or vine (Rhus addies) that has compound leaves with three leaflets, small gree flowers, and whitish berries and causes a rash-on contain poison oak n. 1. Either of two shrubs, Rhus toxicodendos of the southeast United States or R. diversiloba of western Non-America, related to poison ivy and causing a rash on control

 See poison ivy. pol-son-ous (poi/zo-nos) adj. 1. Having the capability harming or killing by or as if by poison; toxic or renorm 2. Containing a poison. 3. Marked by apparential a poison ous the poison ous the

or note containing abusive or malicious statements or acti sations about the recipient or a third party. 29 accounts poison sumac u. A swamp shrub (Rhus vernix) of the south

east United States, having compound leaves and return white berries and causing a skin rash on contact. The bost of the tion that can be applied to distributions that can be applied to distributions that are noticed uous. [After Siméon Denis Poisson (1781–1840)] treatment the properties of the contact of the state of the contact of th

mathematician.]

Poi-tiers (pwä-tyā/). A city of W France ESE of Names studby a Gallic people. Pop. 79,350.

Poi-tou (pwä-toō/). A historical region of W-central preparation on the Bay of Biscay; frequently contested France and England until the end of the Hundred Jensy. poke¹ (pōk) ν. poked, pok·lng, pokes. – π. 1. Τορικα at, as with a finger or an arm; prod. 2. To make latat, as with a inger or an arm; prod. Z. To make had pathway, for example) by or as if by prodding, shown jabbing. 3. To push; thrust. 4. To stir (a fire) by productive wood or coal with a poker or stick. 5. Slang. To sinkly — intr. 1. To make thrusts or jabs, as with a stick of 2. To pry or meddle; intrude. 3. To search or look of in a desultory manner. 4. To proceed in a slow, of in a process of the stirled of the stirled

ner; putter. 5. To thrust forward; appear. - utthrust, or jab. 2. Slang. A punch or blow with the list thrust, or jab. 2. Slang. A punch or blo who moves slowly or aimlessly; a dawdler. Idlon fun at. To ridicule in a mischievous manner; tease the ken, prob. < MLGer. or MDu.]

poke² (pōk) n. 1. A projecting brim at the front of the first of

2. A large bonner having a projecting brim at the front of the poke of the pok

dates from the 14th century in English. In many Scotland poke means a little paper bag for carrying pure or a cone-shaped piece of paper for an ice-cream con-poke⁴ (pok) n. Pokeweed. [Short for dial. pocan, of

Algonquian orig.; akin to puccoon.]

poke ber ry (pōk' ber'ē) n. 1. The blackish red bern of pokeweed. 2. See pokeweed.

(pō/kər) n. (of ere (porker) n. (brawo or more where face n. A fac-ter face n. A fac-terper poker player rote sal-lit (sal/it) n Pokeweed eaten boi plicco americana) keries, and a poist in or prison. [?] ke ya (pō/kē) adj ka yi also poke y wke'y also poke y
ral. 1. Dawdling;
umped. [< roke
wky² (pō' kē) n. S
o (pòl) n. Informa
rd. ubbr. Political;
rd. ubbr. Poland; P polack (pollok), paraging term for solder. A Pole: [Po holand (policand). the Baltic Sea; uni in mong other s ip among other s 1795), and recons fop. 37,063,000. bland China n. Ar incloped in Norfrom or referred t North Pole or So and south poles: 4 Serving as a gu opposite extreme do with or chara polar angle n. Ma he radius vector polar axis n. Mati polar angle is me polar bear n. A la Thalarctos marit polir body n. A m krived from the polar cap n, 1.a. citih that are

dinde icecap. 7 covered with fre polar circle n. i. polar coordinate dus vector or ti ion of a point polar in e ter measure the rot itlestial pole. [I pole See POLE oularel scope log studying, th inpsparent me po iar i ty (pō Aparation, alig etty: magnetic (Manifestation goles (, , , , | land |) | Polar | , za • tic | Polar | , za • tic | Polar | exhibit | exhib

positive and n ecular or che i ibout, two co: 10 lar lize (po Induce polariz Mntrate, abo pilri 1. To light, - po/; John nucleus tubryo sac t Milar og ra incasuring a

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